

nor remains of its tubuli. The chambers are narrow, about four-eighths of an inch in the upper portion and three-eighths of an inch in the lower portion of the shell. There are four and six septa to the inch respectively in the parts referred to, increasing very slowly in their distance apart, and with plain edges. The siphuncle is a good deal inflated between the septa, wider than long. The external shelly-layer is not preserved, and in consequence the sculpture is not known.

I propose to call this species *Actinoceras Hardmani*, in honour of the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, who acted as Geologist to Forrest's Kimberley (N.W. Australia) Exploring Expedition in the years 1883-84, but who was perhaps better known through his connection with the Geological Survey of Ireland.

THE DISCOVERY OF BONES AT CUNNINGHAM CREEK,
NEAR HARDEN, N.S. WALES.

BY R. ETHERIDGE, JUNR., Curator.

The Cunningham Creek Gold-field is situated about fourteen miles south-east of Murrumburrah and Harden. The "diggings" lies along both sides of the creek, above and below the Jugiong Road—crossing to Cunningham Plains, reaching almost down to its junction with the more important Jugiong Creek. The whole of this district is composed of grey granite cropping out here and there in bosses and tors, otherwise a thick granitic detritus hides the bedrock completely, and in consequence a subsequent denudation has given rise to gently rolling downs and hills. It is in this detritus that the bones of extinct Marsupials have been found for some time past, generally lying immediately above the auriferous wash-dirt of the old subsidiary branches of Cunningham Creek. The claim of Messrs. J. F. Wilson and Party, who first reported the discovery, is situated on the north bank of the creek, the shaft mouth being about seventy feet above the creek bed, and on the Cunningham Creek Common, barely a mile south-west of Cahill's Hotel. The shaft is down sixty feet in fine granitic detritus, interspersed with large boulders of granite. The bones are usually met with at fifty-eight feet from the surface, and, as before stated, immediately above the wash-dirt, but from the wet

nature of the ground, they are all very rotten, and difficult of extraction and preservation. The wash-dirt appears to be of poor quality, although containing a few gem-stones, running in narrow gutters between hard granite bars. The bones procured were chiefly those of *Diprotodon*.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. T. Ditchworth, the Manager of the Crown Point Gold Mining Co., Ltd., I was able to inspect the workings of the Marshall-McMahon Reef, where a quartz lode carrying free gold, and another with very refractory ore, are worked. I was fortunate enough to obtain good specimens for our collection.

ADDITIONAL LOCALITIES FOR *PERIPATUS* *LEUCHARTII*—Säng.

BY THE LATE FREDERICK A. A. SKUSE, Entomologist.

The writings resulting from the researches of Dendy, Spencer, Fletcher and others, have for some time past aroused considerable interest in *Peripatus* in Australia; so that every scrap of additional information respecting these remarkable creatures may be considered of some value, and the evident interests attached to a new discovery affecting our knowledge of *Peripatus* lends no mean impetus to its investigation and the seeking out of its distribution.

During a recent visit (Oct. 22nd, 1895) to Colo Vale, near Mittagong, N.S.W., Mr. Edgar R. Waite* chanced upon a specimen of *P. leuchartii*† whilst searching beneath fallen timber for reptiles and insects. Colo Vale lies on the Great Southern Railway line, seventy-two miles from Sydney, and the specimen of *Peripatus* was obtained at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Other examples have just been presented to the Museum by Mr. C. J. Masters, who obtained them at Moree, New South Wales, and plentifully by the Curator in November, 1895, in and under rotten logs in the vicinity of the Jenolan Caves, Blue Mountains, New South Wales, at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

* Waite; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), x., 1895, p. 549.

† Fletcher; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. (2), x., 1895, p. 183, considers "all the known Australian specimens of *Peripatus* as referable to one comprehensive species, i.e., *P. leuchartii*, Säng.